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Forks Development (1948) Department.

MS SERIES.

G.O. No. 440

Dated 9 7 48

[Despatch Abstract.]

Intensive Khadi Scheme - Financial statements and progress reports for the quarters ending 31.3.47 and 30.6.47 - Review of - Papers recorded -

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Public (Information and Publicity) Department.

PRESS NOTE No.261 dated 14th November, 1947.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S INTENSIVE KHADI SCHEME.

The Government's Khadi Scheme is, as laready made known to the public, and integral part of a long range plan made by the Government to make the villages in this Province self-sufficient economic units. The Scheme consists of two parts--Intensive and Extensive. The Intensive Part aims at securing self-sufficiency in ~~both~~ cloth in terms of Khadi. The present statement relates to this part of the scheme.

2. The intensive part of the scheme is being worked in seven selected compact areas specified inthe statement attached on the direct responsibility of the Government under the instructions and guidance of the All India Spiners Association. The areas selected consist of those in which khadi had already made some progress under the All India Spinners' Association and in which an atmosphere for the development of khadi has already been created.

3. The Scheme was started in the months of January and February of this year when the All India Spinners' Association transferred to Government its assets and liabilities in the areas, But the actual working of the scheme commenced in the month of February in Tamilnad and Kerala and in March and April in Andhra area.

4. PERSONNEL IN CHARGE OF THE WORK.

The execution of the scheme in the centres is in charge of trained workers lent to Government by the All India Spinners' Association under the immediate supervision of the respective branch secretaries of the Associations who have kindly agreed to work as Honorary Regional Khadi Officers and have therefore been appointed as such. The workers lent by the All India Spinners' Association are being paid only the salaries which they were getting under the All India Spinners' Association and thus the establishment ~~under the All-In-~~ charges represent the barest minimum consistent with efficiency.

5. The plan of operation is briefly given below:

(a) Every family in the Centre is to be induced to equip itself with at least one charka and contribute at least one efficient spinner.

(b) The yarn spun in each village should as far as possible be woven into cloth by weavers residing therein, every endeavour being made to increase the weaving capacity of the village.

(c) The Government have to arrange for the manufacture of wooden and iron partsfor charkas so that they may be available at cost price to the persons in the Centre requiring them.

(d) Government have also to arrange to store and to supply cotton at cost price to persons who cannot grow their own cotton.

(e) Hand-ginning is to be encouraged.

(f) The Spinners are to be encouraged to get the yarn spun by them woven into cloth for the consumption of the family, an inducement being given to them by Government in the shape of a small subsidy ranging from six pies to nine pies per hank of yarn used in the cloth.

p.t.o/

(g) All surplus yarn not utilized for the spinners' families is to be purchased by Government, got woven into cloth and made available to persons residing in the centre at a price representing the cost of production plus 3.2/3% thereon representing overheads.

(h) Arrangements have been made by Government for giving training to workers at Government expense in three different special course, namely, special Accelerated course for 3 months inspinning, Khadi Pravesika courses (One year course for khadi craft and science) and Bunayee Kanjakartha course (special weaving course for 1 year) the students being eligible for the grant of a stipend of Rs.30/- each every month.

(i) Supply of mill cloth and handloom cloth made of mill yarn to the residents in the area is to be gradually curtailed, and

(j) Supply of mill yarn to Handloom weavers in the areas is also to be curtailed gradually so as to release the looms for khadi weaving in accordance with the progress acheieved in the production of yarn.

6. The following details indicate the action taken upto 30-9-47 to implement the plan detailed above:-

Items.	Amount invested by Government. Rs.
1. Implements	18,213
2. Cotton	1,53,860
3. Yarn purchased	4,07,996
4. Ginning, carding and silvering charges paid	8,104
5. Weaving charges paid	1,64,323
6. Bleaching, dyeing and printing charges	15,230
7. Establishment and contingencies	52,000
8. Subsidy paid to self spinners	34,000

The quantity of cloth got produced during the period is 4.5 lakhs.

7. It must be admitted that the progress achieved has fallen short of that expected when the scheme was formulated. The progress of the scheme has been retarded on account of various causes. The following are some of them.

1. The working of the Scheme was stared much later than was originally planned and we are still in the initial stages.

2. Uncertified khadi merchants have till recently competed with the the Government and purchased large quantities of the yarn produced in the centres paying rates higher than those fixed by Government.

3. Communist organisations have been interfering with the khadi weavers inciting them to clamour for higher wages disuade the weavers from weaving hand spun yarn.

contd:-

4. Abscence of enthusiasm on the part of the Centre and village Khadi Committees, is also responsible for the slow progress.

8. The Government have taken steps to overcome these obstacles. They have passed the Madras (Khadi) Control Order, 1947 by which every khadi producer and dealer is required to take out a licence for doing business in khadi on pain of prosecution. Uncertified khadi producers and dealers have been refused licences to do business in khadi in the following areas:-

1. all Intensive Khadi Centres.

2. Named villages in a belt or about 10 miles around each centre.

3. The All India Spinners' Association areas of Kanagala in Guntur District and Tirupur in Coimbatore District.

In order to minimise the hardship that might be caused to persons who have already been doing business in Khadi in these areas, the Government agreed to permit them to do business anywhere outside the prohibited areas. The Government have also arranged for the supply of mill yarn to Khadi weavers thrown out of employment by the elimination of the uncertified merchants from the areas specified. This supply of mill yarn will be made only till the Government or the All India Spinners Association are in a position to supply hand spun yarn to these weavers.-

In order to achieve the object of self-sufficiency in regard to cloth in terms of khadi the Government have also banned the export of khadi outside the province and this step will more or less compel the khadi producers to concentrate on the productionof those varieties which will find a ready market in this Province.

9. In this connection it is necessary to clear certain misapprehensions in the minds of the public in regard to the Government's Khadi Scheme. Critics of the scheme have pointed out:

1. that hand spinning and khadi are uneconomical avocations.

2. that the development of the textile Mill Industry in the country will be retarded driving us to dependence on foreign cloth; and

3. that the scheme is a costly venture.

These critics, it should be pointed out, have not correctly grasped the principles underlying the scheme. Under the Scheme, hand-spinning is to be developed only as an extra avocation. It is not proposed to make all people professional spinners nor is Khadi to be produced on a commercial scale. What is aimed at is self-sufficiently in cloth in terms of khadi for the family. The questionof cost does not enter into the picture at all as the spinner is asked to produce his or her yarn during his or her leisure hours as a side occupation. The scheme aims at decentalisation of the two vital industries spinning and weaving as a sound economical proposition for the family as a whole. If these factors are understood it will be reaslised that the Government's Khadi Scheme is a step in the right direction. Of course the success of the scheme depends on the hearty co-operation with the Government of the spinners, weavers and all others concerned.

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p.t.o.

INTENSIVE KHADI SCHEME - STATISTICS REGARDING THE SEVEN INTENSIVE KHADI CENTRES

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S.No.	Name of the centre.	No.of villages included in the centre.	No.of families or houses in the centre.	Population			Estimated No.of charkas existing in the centre.	No.of charkas working for the Centre & for self-spinners.
				Adults.	Children.	Total.		
	lakkovil	21	21,245	58,845	29,422	88,267	17,963	5,282
2.	Avanashi	25	15,169	50,532	25,265	75,797	8,727	4,939
3.	Puliyankurichi	41	11,314	38,289	16,045	54,334	1,691	1,691
4.	Kotauratla	31	10,004	34,454	13,406	47,860	7,925	3,058
5.	Guruvareddipalem	21	8,451	29,862	9,199	39,061	4,794	2,005
6.	Erragendapallem	19	6,658	22,892	9,832	32,724	4,995	3,591
7.	Payyanur	15	14,867	55,026	27,513	82,539	1,050	880
	TOTAL ..	173	87,708	289,900	130,682	420,582	47,145	21,446

TO A.S.

This file relates to the submission of the Progress Report on the working of the Intensive khadi scheme approved in G.O.Ms.No.4678, Dev., dated 23-12-46, for the first two quarters. It has been laid down in paragraph 10(3) of the G.O. that the P.T.C. should submit a quarterly report to the Govt. inorder to enable them to review the progress of the scheme once a quarter with the assistance of the proposed Provincial Firka Development Board. The P.T.C. had no doubt submitted the Progress Report for the first quarter of this year in May 1947, pointing out at the same time that the machinery with whose assistance the progress should be assessed or evaluated, namely, the Rural Development Board, has not yet been constituted. It was felt that the stage for the circulation of this report would be set only after it was subjected to a critical scrutiny bythe Rural Development Board, the idea being that the H.Ms. should have the benefit of the advice of the members of the Board before passing final orders. As the Board has not yet been constituted, lie over orders were taken in Development Department. As the Second report has also been received, oral instructions have been taken from A.S. that the two reports may be circulated to H.P.M. and H.M.(Ind.), notwithstanding the fact that the instructions laid down in paragraph 10(3) could not be complied with even now.

The reports are dealt with seriatum.

The report for the first quarter which was prepared by the later P.T.C.(Sri Venkateswaran), discloses that two centres of Vellakoil and Avanashi were taken over in the 2nd week of January while the third centre in Tamil Nad, namely Puliyankurichi was taken over on 21-1-47. The two centres of Guruvareddipalem and Erragondapalem were taken over on 27-11-46 and 21-11-46 respectively, while Kota Uratla centre in Andhra Desa and Payyanur-cum-Nileaswar in West Coast were taken over on 11-1-47. The P.T.C. has however informed the Govt. in another connection that the actual work was taken on hand in February in the Taminlnad and West Coast centres while the work in Andhra centres commenced in March only. So the progress report for the just quarter will reveal or represent the work turned out for a period of less than two months only.

The main features of the intensive part of the Khadi Scheme may be set out to facilitate the assessment of progres The Chief object of the Scheme was to step up productionof khadi in the centres so that a quantity sufficient for the clothing of the people, 20 yards for the adult, 10 yards for children could be ensured. It was therefore proposed to be constituted centre and village Khadi Committees to do intensive and door to door propaganda in the villages to make th people khadi minded and bend their energies to make the kahdi scheme a success. The pronounced function of these committees is to see that at least one charka finds a place in each family in every village in the centres and at least one member of the family emerges as an efficient spinner. The yarn spun in each village it is laid down, should be woven into cloth by the weavers residing therein. In order to achieve the self-sufficiency ideal in regard to cloth in terms of khadi; the Centre and Village Khadi Committees are expected to create strong public opinion against the entry of mill cloth, mill yarn and the playing of the looms on mill yarn in the centres and the P.T.C. has also been enjoined to take suitable steps to eliminate private agencies in khadi line in these centres by invoking his statutory powers. Provision has been made for imparting training to workers at Govt. expense in th different special courses, namely,. Special Accelerated cour for three months in spinning, Khadi Prevesika course (one ye course for khadi craft and science) and Bunayi Karyakartha Co se(Special Weaving course for one year), the students being eligible for the grant of stipend at the rate of Rs.30/- each Govt. havealso decided to provide the people with charkas at cost price, members of the Harijan community alone being permitted to pay back the money in not more than 12 instalments p.t

instalments, and help them to secure cotton. Provision for the payment of subsidy at the rate of annas four per yard on the quantity of khadi woven for the consumptionof the applicant's family, out of yarn spun by its members, was also made. Apart from the centres the scheme envisaged the opening of 34 subcentres in 1946-7 on the basis that each subcentre should look after about the working of 1000 charkas. It may also be pointed out that Govt. took the khadi centres as a going concern from the A.I.S.A., its staff having agreed to service under the Govt. without any increase in emoluments. Consequently it is expected that the Govt. will have to bear expenditure only in giving training and in granting subsidy, the annual loss according to the revised estimates being only about 4 lakhs. It is therefore submitted that the expenditure on all other items will be in the nature of an investment for the development of khadi, Govt. recouping it later. It may however be pointed out that the A.I.S.A. merely produced khadi and sold the cloth in any market and consequently the self-sufficiency ideal is an entirely a new feature in the Govt. Scheme.

The Centre Khadi Committee for the seven centres came to be constituted in March 1947 only and as such there was no time for the Centre Khadi Committees whose function it is to decide on the formation of village Khadi Committees, to launch the Village Committees. It is therefore evident that the propaganda part of the scheme on which everything turns, could not even be said to have commenced in the first quarter. Five schools in Special Accelerated course in spinning for three months were opened in the first quarter, in five places, namely, Chidambaram, Masulipatam, Tuni Tadpatri and Payyanur, with the full strength of forty students specified in the Govt. order. The Khadi Pravesika Course was opened inthe two centres--Tiruppur and Masulipatam--but not with the full strength specified in G.O. Bunayi Karyakartha course could be opened only in Masulipatam as the students selected for the course in Tirupur did not join in the 1st quarter.

The P.T.C. has arranged to reserve 27600 cubic feet of seasoned Govt. timber for the manufacture of charkas and has also directed that 14000 c.ft. out of it should be swan into sizes required for charkas. Orders for the iron parts for 20000 charkas have also been placed by the P.T.C. No great demand for charkas could have been expected in the first quarter. It is reported that 31 subcentres were opened before 31-3-47 as against 34 contemplated in the Scheme.

The statement at p.45-46 c.f, showing the cotton purchased and distributed to spinners in the centres reveals that there was brisk buying inKotaUratla, Payyanur, Puliyankuruchi, the quantity being, 24955 lbs. 16286 and 13221 lbs. respectively. At Vellakoil also a quantity of 9665 lbs. was purchased. It will be seen that distribution has not kept pace with the buying operation. Even presuming that a large quantity of cotton was purchased at the right season to meet the demands of the spinners throughout the year, the inference is irresistible that not many people have taken to spinning in the centres. Only 77 pounds were issued to spinners at Guravareddipalem.

No marked enthusiasm for khadi scheme is visible in the Guravareddipalem centre and Sri Bapineedu has also in his recent report confirmed this view. Statement V at p.45 c.f. shows ata glance the purchase and distribution of yarn in all the centres. The figures for Vellakoil, Avanashi and Payyanur would appear to be encouraging while the position at Puliyankurichi also seems satisfactory.

contd:-

Coming to the purchase and distribution of cloth in the centres, it cannot be said that the self-sufficiency ideal has had a good start in the first quarter. While as many as 22273 , 23497 and 16590 yards were produced in Vellakoil, Avanshi and Payyanur centres respectively, only 1089, 3616 and 5840 yards were issued to consumers in those centres. The P.T.C. in the concluding portion of this report has pointed out that the disposal of the surplus cloth will become an anxious problem unless the public cooperate and that the proposals for the production of garments and saleable varities only would be formulated.

The P.T.C. has attributed the slow progress in Andhra centres to the unavoidable delay in getting cotton with the result that spinners and weavers could not be kept engaged. In TamilNad Centres however the activities of private dealers, in khadi appear to have retarded the progress of the Govt. khadi scheme, who according to P.T.C., actually concerned the entire stock of yarn produced in two centres. It is reported that the promulgation of the Madras Khadi (Control) Order, 1947, has had the effect of curbing the competition to some extent. Although 8500 applications for khadi licenses under the Order were received, no licenses could be granted by the P.T.C. as Govt. decision regarding the total elimination of private agencies in the centres was awaited by him. The P.T.C. however has struck an optimistic note regarding the possibilities of making the scheme a success.

SECOND QUARTER.

During the second quarter, village committees have been formed only in three centres, namely, Erragondapalem, Vellakoil and Payyanur and in the other centres the Centre Khadi Committees have not yet finalised the list of the nominees. The leisurely way in which the Centre Khadi Committees are taking to their duties and their lack of genuine interest in work are brought to the notice of the Govt. The necessity to commence the propaganda work is stressed and the P.T.C. is considering the proposition of appointing paid workers to do propaganda. Centre and Village Khadi Committee are the pivots on which the whole scheme is built upp--vide para 8(4) and 10 of Appendix I to G.O.4678 Dev., d/23-12-48 and any inertia in those quarters will certainly postpone the achievement of good results.

During the second quarter all the ten schools in the ten places slected for imparting training in the Special Accelerate Course of spinning within 3 months were in full swing, in the five place mentioned at 'A' on p.7 ante second course having been commenced... In conformity with the suggestions of Sri Jaju of A.I.S.A., the P.T.C. proposes to ablish 4 shools immediately the second course is over, and may close another school also, the idea being that it is preferable to give the benefit of training in the Khadi Pravesika Course to a larger number of students.

Instructions in carding, slivering and ginning do not appear to have been given yet to new spinners although a provision of Rupees 15,000/- has been made in the revised estimate of expenditure.

In regard to the number of charkas the, PTC says that the quantity of 14000 c.ft. released by the Forest Dept. is is being sawn to vertical charkas sizes at Kallai and will be distributed to all the centres. Complete parts for 1000 charkas had already been sent to Payyanur while Kota Uratla and Puliankurchi would each have received 500 sets. Avanashi would also have obtained 200 sets. The necessary iron parts for 1000 charkas have been despatched by Strathie Co-operative Society to Payyanur. (The P.T.C. instead of sending finished charkas has preferred to send wooden as well as iron parts to the centres for being assembled at each centre itself with the aid of local carpenters.) In another connection the P.T.C.

p.t.o.

P.T.C. has reported to the Govt. that a census of charkas taken in all the centres reveals that as many as 45000 charkas are in active use and that he hopes to supply 14000 additional charkas in 1947-8. As the target fixed for 47-8 is only 48400 charkas the certain prospect of 59000 charkas being worked is an encouraging factor.

In the second quarter 34 subcentres have opened as against 49 fixed for the whole of 1947-8.

The following tabular statements regarding cotton, yarn, cloth will show the progress made in the second quarter when compared with the 1st quarter:-

COTTON DISTRIBUTION.

Centres.	Issued to spinners. 1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	Balance.
1. Vellakoil	1709 lbs.	10450 lbs	5345
2. Puliankurichi	1508	2715	8998
3. Avanashi	1305	2952	578
4. Kota Uratla	nil	11394	13561
5. Guravareddipalem	77	1142	10991
6. Erragondapalem	82	373	2647
7. Payyanur	4356	6646	5284
Stock with Agricultural Demonstrator, Tiruppur.	46015	39176	---

(Cotton was purchased only at Vellakoil(7839 lbs.) and Guravareddi palem centre (11799 lbs).

YARN PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Centres.	Boutn rrom spinners. 1st Quarter.	2nd Qr.	Issued to weavers. 1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	Balance. lbs.
1. Vellakoil	8751lbs.	20811lbs	7998 lbs.	12346	9219
2. Avanashi	9879	19288	10046	13827	5294
3. Puliankurichi	6341	5289	2813	3118	5789
4. Kota Uratla/plus	nil.	12390.	nil.	5955	6435
5. Guravareddipalem	92	478	6	350	214
6. Erragondapalem* /plus	513	31	206	292	46
7. Payyanur	6693	6220	6153	5228	1532

*Spinners themselves hand over yarn to weavers direct. Govt. books will not reflect the position correctly.
plus/ Quality not up to the mark. P.T.C. taking action.

(Some progress is discernible in Kota Uratla. In Payyanur there is no gap between purchase and distribution of yarn. Only 60% of the yarn produced is being purchased by the Govt. the assumption being that 40% will be used by self-spinners.)

CLOTH

CENTRES.	PRODUCED 1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	ISSUED. 1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	BALANCE.
1. Vellakoil	22273 yds.	29685 Yds.	1089 yds.	11548 yds.	39321 yd
2. Avanashi	23497	39347	3616	6071	53157
3. Puliankurichi	8753	9618	476	3140	14755/-
4. Kota Uratla	nil	9891	nil	423	9468
5. Guravareddipalem	51	1098	27	21	1101
6. Yerragondaplem	890	1059	258	438	1253
7. Payyanur	16590	16267	5840	10576	16441

	Cloth woven by self spinners. 1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.
1. Vellakoil.	40 yards.	1626 yards.
2. Avanashi	nil.	178
3. Kotauratla	225	7532
4. Puliankurichi	nil	10
5. Guravareddipalem	659	2035
6. Yerragondaplem	202	36910
7. Payyanur	nil	nil.

(Avanashi, Puliankurichi and Payyanur spinners depost their yarn in the Khadi centres and they do not take the initiative to get it woven. At Kota uratla and Yerragondapalem the figures are impressive.)

The scheme of subsidy has been suitably modified so that spinners will now be eligible for the grant of 9 pies per hank upto a maximum of 150 hanks a year for the cloth produced by a spinner and the members of his family.

The total receipts for the period from the inception of the scheme upto 30-6-47 come to Rs.1,55,558-10-0 while the expenditure comes to Rs.5,81,546-5-3. The value of cotton on hand on 1-7-47 is reported to be Rs.62,939-4-6 while that of yarn and cloth stands at Rs.2,02,490-5-0.

The P.T.C. again stresses the magnitude of the problem of disposing the accumulated khadi cloth. He has (i) released 10000 yards for the manufacture of National Flags (ii) with th permission of the Govt. sold Rs.75,000 worth of khadi cloth to TamilNad branch of the A.I.S.A. (iii) ordered the sale of khadi cloth in the Taluks in which the centres are situated and (iv) is also exploring the possibilities of the khadi cloth being put to use in Govt. Depts. like Jail Dept. and Medical institutions. As the Chief object with which the scheme has been undertaken by the Govt. is to see that local people to in entirely for khadi, it has been ordered that the private agencies in khadi line should be eliminated from the centres that a ban on the entry of mill yarn, mill cloth in four out of the seven centres should be imposed and that the existing handlooms working on mill yarn should be gradually reduced, so that they may all be switched over to the khadi we ving. It is submitted that the cumulative effect of all these will be to create a vacuum for the growth of khadi and if only the ground is prepared well by intensive propaganda the schemes should succeed. Sri N.S. Varadachari in his report is very sanguine and has remarked that people in the centres welcome the tightening up of the control against the entry of mill yarn and mill cloth inthe centres.

In marked contrast the P.T.C., however, in his concluding remarks under the heading 'General' pointing out to the apathy of the members of the Village and Centre Khadi Committees and change in the political background observes that the progress inthe development of the self-sufficiency ideal has been and is bound to be slow and far from encouragin It is submitted that not withstanding the fact that khadi migh have lost its political glamour as the symbol and spearhead of Nationalism with the achievement of Freedom, the inexorable economic laws, lack of mill yarn to keep the loom engaged throughout the month, lack of alternative occupation and last but not the least the withholding of mill yarn and mill cloth for distribution in the centres may go a long way to make the people really khadi minded. If the members of the two Committ ~~play~~- namely, the Centre and Village Khadi Committees, play their part well, it should be possible for the P.T.C. to give a better account of the work in the fourth quarter of this year.

The file may be circulated to H.P.M. and H.M.(Ind.) for perusal.

The Progress report on the working of the Intensive Khad Scheme it to be first brought before the Provl. Firka Dev. Boa and then placed ~~bee~~before the Govt. for their review. It may take sometime for that Board to begin to function. But as Shri Sankar Rao Deo the Genl.Secy. of the A.I.C.C. is coming to Madras in a day or two I thought a note on 'Khadi" regarding the progress so far made may be circulated to H.P.M. and H.M.(for information. The note has accordingly been prepared with reference to my oral instructions and may read from p.5 ante-- Of course the progress report will be placed f before the Boa as soon as it meets.

P.t.o

P.F.L.O. has been the note.

(Sd.) xxx
O.P.R. 17/9

H.M.(Inds.) xxx
19/9/

FIRKA DEVELOPMENT DEPTT.II.

Sub: Intensive Khadi Scheme - Aims and objects - Progress and development - Information regarding
Ref: From the Provincial Textile Commissioner, Nc. No.179003/47-K.6, dated 8-11-1947.

TO R.F.D.O.

Please see the paper cutting at flag (j) With reference to this, the D.I. & P. enquired A.S. whether any additional information could be furnished so as to be more informative and make the public understand the scheme in the proper perspective. The P.T.C. was asked to furnish information. His letter will be found on pp.7-13 c.f. From the P.T.C's note, it is seen that the reason underlying the ban on export of khadi outside the Province is omitted. For orders whether this point may also be added to the note. Subject to orders, it has been included in pencil. It is also for orders whether the note as amended and with additions made in pencil may be sent to the D.I.& P. for being published. H.P.M. may see before the file is sent ~~t~~ to the D.I.& P.

xxx
10/11.

O.P.R.13/11/47

To A.S.

Notes above may be perused. The file may now be sent to D.I.& P. for giving publicity to the Press Note at pp.7-13 c.f., as amended in pencil. The Dy. I.& P. may be requested to supply ~~f~~ a few copies for refce.

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the note may issue to the press and also published in M.I. in all editions.

xxx14-11-47.

Public (I& P.) Dept.

The press note has been issued. This may now be returned to Firka Dev. and Deptt.

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17/11/47.

Pub.U.O.No.5258I&P.47-1,
D/17-11-47.
FIRKA DEV.II.

To R.E.D.O

The Press Note on 138-141 C.F. may be perused.

As pointed out a[illegible] on p.12 ante, the Progress Reports of the 1st Q. ending 31-3-47, 2nd Qr. ending 30-6-47, 2nd Qr. ending 30-6-47 and of the period from 1-7-47 to 15-9-47 were placed before the members of the Provincial Firka Dev. Board which met on 19-10-47. The Board appointed a committee to draw up a detailed scheme for the firka

development work etc. The Subcommittee's report will be found on pp.105-120 c.f. From this it will be seen that the subcommittee has made no specific remarks on Khadi Scheme, presumably due to the consideration that a well defined scheme for the development of khadi in the selected places is being implemented. The whole report, deals only with the question of Rural Reconstruction work.

With reference to the P.T.C's suggestion that extracts from the Progress reports which may be useful for the public to understand the scheme, and with reference to questions put in the Assembly during the last session, it was felt that a Press Note giving some details relating to the working of the Int. khadi Scheme might be issued. A copy of the Press Note is on pp.138-141 c.f. A copy of this note will also be published in the coming issue of Madras Information i.e. 30-11-47 (vide 'M' on p.13 ante).

No further action seems called for in this file. For orders whether the papers may be recorded for future reference.

(ϕ Progress report for the qr. ending 30-9-47 has recently been recd. which is separately being submitted) Finance may see before recording.

(Sd.) xxx
xxx
xx17-12-47.

R.N.W)
As already ordered above this may be sent to Fin. Dept. for perusal.

xxx
26-6.

FINANCE (E.III)

(Pre. Finance note on pp.3-4 above)

The note of Firka Devt. from p.14 above may be perused and the case returned to F.D.

xxx
2-7

F.D.VI.

To K.S.O.
Notes from p.14 ante and Fin. note above may be perused. The papers may now be recorded as G.O.Ms. as already ordered at 'A' on p.15 ante.

RECORDED.

(Sd.) xxx
9.7.48.

G.O.Ms.No.440 F.D. d/9-7-1948.

Subject:-
Khadi Scheme - I.K.S.
Financial statements and progress reports for the quarter ending 31-3-47 and 30-6-47 - Review of - Papers recorded.

(Sd.) xx
9-7-48.

/True Copy/

Office Assistant,
Madras Record Office.

gs/7-1/